



بِسْمِ اللَّهِ الرَّحْمَنِ الرَّحِيمِ

By Allah's name *Ar-Rahman Ar-Raheem (The Multitudinous Mercy Giver)*

1. Yousabbeho ¹ (says: subhana Allah) for Allah what (are) in the Heavens ^w and what (are) in the Earth ^w ; for Him (is) the proprietorship and for Him (is) the praise; and He (is) over every-thing Omnipotent.	يُسَبِّحُ لِلَّهِ مَا فِي السَّمَوَاتِ وَمَا فِي الْأَرْضِ لَهُ الْمُلْكُ وَلَهُ الْحَمْدُ وَهُوَ عَلَى كُلِّ شَيْءٍ قَدِيرٌ ﴿١﴾
2. He Who ^a created you ^b ; so of you ^b an unbeliever and of you ^b a believers; and Allah by what you ^z work (is) Baseeron (keen: Seer/comprehensive Knower of the facts and their ultimate consequences).	هُوَ الَّذِي خَلَقَكُمْ مِنْكُمْ كَافِرٌ وَمِنْكُمْ مُؤْمِنٌ وَاللَّهُ بِمَا تَعْمَلُونَ بَصِيرٌ ﴿٢﴾
3. [He] created the Heavens ^w and the Earth ^w by the right ^x ; and [He] portrayed/fashioned you ^b ; then abasana ([He] ultimately perfected and beautified) your ⁿ portraiture-/fashion; and to Him (is) the destiny.	خَلَقَ السَّمَوَاتِ وَالْأَرْضِ بِالْحَقِّ وَصَوَّرَكُمْ فَأَحْسَنَ صُوَرَكُمْ وَإِلَيْهِ الْمَصِيرُ ﴿٣﴾
4. [He] knows what (are) in the Heavens ^w and the Earth ^w ; and [He] knows what you ^z conceal and what you ^z disclose; and Allah (is) Omniscient by the chests' possession.	يَعْلَمُ مَا فِي السَّمَوَاتِ وَالْأَرْضِ وَيَعْلَمُ مَا تُسْرُونَ وَمَا تَعْلَنُونَ وَاللَّهُ عَلِيمٌ بِذَاتِ الصُّدُورِ ﴿٤﴾
5. Has not ya'atekom (come to you ^b) naba'o ² (piece-of-significant-and-availing-news) (of) whom ^r unbelieved they ^z of before then tasted they ^z wabala (burdensome ill-result) (of) their matter; and for them (is) a painful torment.	أَلَمْ يَأْتِكُمْ نَبَأُ الَّذِينَ كَفَرُوا مِنْ قَبْلُ فَذَاقُوا وَبَالَ أَمْرِهِمْ وَهُمْ عَذَابٌ أَلِيمٌ ﴿٥﴾
6. Tha'leka (afar-that-it/) ^x (is) because that [it ^x] ³ were ^w ta'atey (approaching) them their messengers ^x by the evidences ^w then said they ^z : are humans divinely-guide us; then unbelieved they ^z and diverted they ^z ; and istagbna ⁴ (affirmably enriched) Allah; and Allah (is) Rich Hameedon (iteratively praised/ iteratively praiser He).	ذَٰلِكَ بِأَنَّهُ كَانَتْ تَأْتِيهِمْ رُسُلُهُمْ بِالْبَيِّنَاتِ فَقَالُوا أَبَشَرٌ يَهْدُونَنَا فَكَفَرُوا وَتَوَلَّوْا وَاسْتَغْنَى اللَّهُ وَاللَّهُ غَنِيٌّ حَمِيدٌ ﴿٦﴾
7. Claimed who ^r unbelieved they ^z that never (to be) resurrected ⁵ they ^z ; let-say [you ^s]: bala ⁶ (certainly-not); by my Lord, surely assuredly ⁷ (to be) resurrected you ^z ; afterwards surely assuredly tonabba'ona (to be informed by piece-of-significant-and-availing-news you ^z) by what you ^z worked; and tha'leka (afar-that-it/) ^x (is) on Allah easy.	زَعَمَ الَّذِينَ كَفَرُوا أَنْ لَنْ يُبْعَثُوا قُلْ بَلَىٰ وَرَبِّي لَتُبْعَثُنَّ ثُمَّ لَتُنَبَّيُنَّ بِمَا عَمِلْتُمْ وَذَٰلِكَ عَلَى اللَّهِ يَسِيرٌ ﴿٧﴾

¹ The word "yousabbeho" has no English equivalent. It means [he] says, "subhana Allah," that is: singling Allah as excelling in all good qualities, that He transcends all shortcomings, and that He is unique all around. Every tasbeeh (saying subhana Allah) in The Qur'an is a Prayer, says Ibn Abbas, see القرطبي for his tafseer (explanation of this Ayah).

² See the Lexicon attached to this Translation for "naba'a."

³ This "it^x" refers to the "right" = (الحق) as the Arabic reference is to a "masculine," أنه.

⁴ The word "استغنى" = "أظهر أو أكد مغناته" meaning showed or affirmed His richness. See مغني اللبيب.

⁵ The word "بعث" in "لتبعثن" carries several meanings, among them: sent, arouse, resurrected, and prompted.

⁶ The word "bala" = "certainly-not" is absolutely not synonymous to "yes" = "نعم," see footnote 196 or the Lexicon attached to this Translation for more elaboration.

⁷ The "ل" in "لتبعثن" and in "لتنبنون" are juratory "ل" = "القسم" amounting to = "التأكيد," i.e. affirmation, expressed in both cases by "assuredly".

8. So let-believe you ^z by Allah and His messenger and the illumination which ^x We descended; and Allah by what you ^z work (<i>is</i>) Proficient.	فَعَامِنُوا بِاللَّهِ-وَالنُّورَ الَّذِي أَنْزَلْنَا وَاللَّهُ بِمَا تَعْمَلُونَ خَبِيرٌ ﴿٨﴾
9. Day [He] gathers you ^b for the Gathering Day; <i>tha'leka</i> (<i>afar-that-it/</i>) ^x (<i>is</i>) <i>At-Taghabun's</i> ⁸ Day; and whoever [be] believes by Allah and [be] works righteously, [He]expiates <i>a'n</i> (<i>off</i>) him his <i>sayye'aa'te</i> ^w (<i>demeritorious-deeds</i>) ^w and [He] admits him paradises ^w /gardens ^w run ^w from under it ^w the rivers, immortals they ^z (<i>are</i>) in it ^w ever; <i>tha'leka</i> (<i>is</i>) the win the great.	يَوْمَ تَجْمَعُكُمْ لِيَوْمِ الْجَمْعِ ذَلِكَ يَوْمُ التَّغَابُنِ وَمَنْ يُؤْمِنُ بِاللَّهِ وَيَعْمَلْ صَالِحًا يُكَفِّرْ عَنْهُ سَيِّئَاتِهِ وَيُدْخِلْهُ جَنَّاتٍ تَجْرَى مِنْ تَحْتِهَا الْأَنْهَارُ خَالِدِينَ فِيهَا أَبَدًا ذَلِكَ الْفَوْزُ الْعَظِيمُ ﴿٩﴾
10. And who ^r unbelieved they ^z and denied they ^z by Our <i>Aya'te</i> ^w (<i>messages</i>) those (<i>are</i>) The Fire's ^w companions, immortals they ^z (<i>are</i>) in it ^w ; and wretched (<i>is</i>) the destiny.	وَالَّذِينَ كَفَرُوا وَكَذَّبُوا بِعَايَاتِنَا أُولَٰئِكَ أَصْحَابُ النَّارِ خَالِدِينَ فِيهَا وَبِئْسَ الْمَصِيرُ ﴿١٠﴾
11. Not betided [He/ <i>it</i>] ⁹ of a disaster except by Allah's leave; and whoever [be] believes by Allah (<i>He</i>) divinely-guides his heart; and Allah by every-thing (<i>is</i>) Omniscient.	مَا أَصَابَ مِنْ مُصِيبَةٍ إِلَّا بِإِذْنِ اللَّهِ وَمَنْ يُؤْمِنُ بِاللَّهِ يَهْدِ اللَّهُ قَلْبَهُ وَاللَّهُ بِكُلِّ شَيْءٍ عَلِيمٌ ﴿١١﴾
12. And let-obey you ^z Allah and let-obey you ^z the messenger; then <i>en</i> (<i>if</i>) you ^c diverted, then verily only on Our messenger (<i>is</i>) the announcement ^x the manifester ^x .	وَأَطِيعُوا اللَّهَ وَأَطِيعُوا الرَّسُولَ فَإِنْ تَوَلَّيْتُمْ فَإِنَّمَا عَلَى رِسُولِنَا الْبَلَّغُ الْمُبِينُ ﴿١٢﴾
13. Allah no an <i>elaha</i> (<i>a deity</i>) except Him; and on Allah then let trust the believers.	اللَّهُ لَا إِلَهَ إِلَّا هُوَ وَعَلَى اللَّهِ فَلْيَتَوَكَّلِ الْمُؤْمِنُونَ ﴿١٣﴾
14. O you who ^r they ^z believed: verily of your ⁿ spouses and your ⁿ children (<i>are</i>) foe ¹⁰ for you ^b ; so <i>ehdthro</i> (<i>let-take-caution you^z towards</i>) them; and <i>en</i> (<i>if</i>) you ^z pardon and you ^z condone and you ^z forgive, then verily Allah (<i>is</i>) <i>Ghafooron</i> (<i>iterative forgiver</i>), <i>Raheemon</i> (<i>iterative mercy Giver</i>).	يَا أَيُّهَا الَّذِينَ ءَامَنُوا إِنَّ مِنْ أَزْوَاجِكُمْ وَأَوْلَادِكُمْ عَدُوًّا لَكُمْ فَأَحْذَرُوهُمْ وَإِنْ تَعَفَّوْا وَتَصَفَّحُوا وَتَغْفِرُوا فَإِنَّ اللَّهَ غَفُورٌ رَحِيمٌ ﴿١٤﴾
15. Verily only, your ⁿ possessions and your ⁿ children (<i>are</i>) a <i>fetnaton</i> ^w (<i>essay/enticement/allurement/charm</i>) ^w ; and Allah has great remuneration.	إِنَّمَا أَمْوَالُكُمْ وَأَوْلَادُكُمْ فِتْنَةٌ وَاللَّهُ عِنْدَهُ أَجْرٌ عَظِيمٌ ﴿١٥﴾

⁸ The word “*At-Taghbun*” literally means: *mutual defrauding or slighting*. And the “*Resurrection Day*” is referred to as such because the *Paradise folks* and the *Hell folks* mutually “defraud or slight” each other. As *each* of Paradise and Hell is made up to contain *two* places for potential occupiers, but ultimately only one would occupy both. And this is how and Allah knows best. Allah created for *each* being of the believers and the unbelievers, *two* places in Paradise and *two* places in Hell. So, on the Day of “*At-Taghbun*” the folks of Paradise *exchange* their *places in Hell* by giving them up in favor of the unbelievers and *simultaneously* taking the *unbelievers’ places in Paradise* which would have been for the unbelievers had the unbelievers believed and worked accordingly. So, such an *exchange* is an *exchange of “seemingly defrauding or seemingly slighting,”* as who would accept such an exchange but *coercively*. But that is the *right and just* recompense for both. As in this world the *unbelievers* had “*sold*” their *Hereafter duties and neglected them*. While the *believers* had “*purchased*” their *Hereafter duties and worked righteously* for them. So, there is no defrauding or slighting *per se* at all.

⁹ The subjective noun (i.e. *فاعل*) for betided (i.e. *أصاب*) could be “*He, i.e. Allah,*” or “*it,*” = “*مصيبة*” = disaster.

¹⁰ The word “*عدو*,” in Arabic is used for: (1) *singular* and (2) *plural* and as (3) “*multitudinous foe*,” see *الهادي* and *اللسان*.

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| <p>16. So <i>ettaqo</i> (let reverentially guard you^z not to displease) Allah whatever you^c could and let-listen you^z and let-obey you^z and let-expend you^z <i>khayran</i> (choicer/ superior/-worthier) for yourⁿ selves; and whoever [he] (is) protected (from) own-self^w <i>shubha</i>¹¹ (stinginess/ stinting towards doing what is obligatory) then those they (are) the thrivers.</p> | <p>فَاتَّقُوا اللَّهَ مَا اسْتَطَعْتُمْ وَأَسْمِعُوا
وَأَطِيعُوا وَأَنْفِقُوا خَيْرًا لِّأَنْفُسِكُمْ
وَمَنْ يُوقِ شُحَّ نَفْسِهِ فَأُولَئِكَ
هُمُ الْفَالِحُونَ ﴿١٦﴾</p> |
| <p>17. <i>En</i> (if) you^z requite Allah a requital^x <i>hasanan</i> (ultimate meritorious deed) [He] doubles it^x for you^b and [He] forgives for you^b; and Allah (is) <i>Shakkoron</i> (iterative Thanker), Forbearer.</p> | <p>إِنْ تَقْرَضُوا اللَّهَ قَرْضًا حَسَنًا
يُضَاعِفْهُ لَكُمْ وَيَغْفِرْ لَكُمْ وَاللَّهُ
شَكُورٌ حَلِيمٌ ﴿١٧﴾</p> |
| <p>18. The unseen and the seen Knower; The Mighty The <i>Hakeemo</i>¹² (infinite <i>hekma</i> Possessor).</p> | <p>عَلِمُ الْغَيْبِ وَالشَّهَادَةِ الْعَزِيزُ
الْحَكِيمُ ﴿١٨﴾</p> |

¹¹ The word “*shubha*”=“الشح” versus “البخل” the two words are too different. “الشح” means deficiency in obliging towards what is expected or presumed duty or responsibility, where as “البخل” is greed in giving wealth. So, “*ashubha*” is (stinginess, stinting towards doing what is dutiful, i.e. obligatory).

¹² See the *Lexicon* attached to this Translation for an exposition on the words “الحكيم” and “حكيم.” +